NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICE H. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STE.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway .- ENCHANTRESS WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway .- THE BUSY BOD

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- East LYANE. LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway .- Justie M.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.—BOHENIAN GIRL-BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-DANON AND PYTHIAS

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS. Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.-ETHIOPIAN THE NEW IDEA. 485 Broadway .- Songs, BURLESQUES

BROADWAY MENAGERIE, Broadway, LIVING WILD AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 646 Broadway.-BALLET PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS. 563 Broadway.

HOGLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-ETETOPIA

New York, Thursday, March 26, 1863.

TO ADVERTISERS.

We are overwhelmed with advertisements. With our large circulation in view, advertisers, who are thus pressing upon our columns, will find it to their advantage, as well as ours, to hand in their business notices before nine o'clock in the evening. Time, after sunset, is of the utmost consequince in a newspaper office.

THE SITUATION.

Our intelligence from the Southwest to-day, con firming, as it does, the floating news which we have been in possession of for the past two or three days, is most important and satisfactory. There appears to be no doubt that Admiral Farragut's entire squadron has arrived below Vicksburg farther down than Warrenton. The Hartford and the Albatross have reached the Vicksburg cut-off. Admiral Porter's splendid movement through the bayous into Deer creek, on his way to the Yazoo with five iron-clads, is also confirmed from the same source. The Monitor Lafayette is reported to be above Haines' Bluff, on the Yazoo river, with other gunboats following her. Admiral Porter has struck out a new line of navigation through numerou bayous and water courses, by which he has got into the rear of the enemy's position at Haines' Bluff. Our map will correctly illustrate the line of operations followed so successfully by Admiral Porter.

The expedition on the Tallahatchie has not been so successful, the temporary check which it received by the disabling of the Chillicothe, as we before announced, being now confirmed.

We learn from Kentucky that the advance of the rebel army into that State is exciting much alarm. The advance of Longstreet's forces are at Danville, and Breckinridge is said to be at Harrodsburg with a large army. He has issued a proclamation carrying out the conscription act, which is being rigidly enforced in all portions of Kentucky now under rebel rule.

No important movements are reported from General Hooker's Army of the Potomac. Our cavalry had a brisk skirmish with the rebels in front of Chantilly, Va., on Monday evening. They drove the enemy for two miles, but getting into an ambuscade in the woods our troops were driven back by a heavy fire of carbines and pistols and a superior force of the foe. Reinforcements under and Haberack then arrived, and drove back the rebels a distance of eight miles. Night coming on our column then returned to tor's Department. Chantilly, with the loss of one killed, three wounded, and one of their number taken prisoner.

We had a brush with the enemy at Brentwood, Tenn., yesterday morning, which resulted in the capture of three hundred of our troops by the rebels. It appears that the enemy's cavalry, under Generals Forrest, Wheeler and Wharton, crossed Harpeth river six miles above Franklin, part of the rebel force attacking our force at Brentwood, nine miles from Nashville, on the Franklin road. Our troops, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Bloodgood, consisted of parts of the Thirty-third Indiana, Twenty-second and Nineteenth Wisconsin. After feeble resistance. with only one man killed and four wounded, our force surrendered to the enemy. All the government property was captured. General Green Clay Smith came up with a force and pursued the enemy six miles west of Brentwood, when he met the entire rebel force, numbering five thousand, with only five hundred men He succeeded in retaking all the wagons and ammunition: but, being attacked by superior numbers, he was compelled to destroy them. He then fell back. When reinfercements reached him the rebels had decamped.

It was believed in Washington yesterday that the rebels are preparing to abandon Richmond, and are already removing their workshops and machinery to some place in the interior. It is also reported that they design making a last grand stand in the vicinity of Chattanooga.

The Union camp at Winfield, N. C., was attacked by a force of 300 rebels before daybreak on Monday, and the garrison made a vigorous defence from their block house, the gunboat, which was usually stationed there, being temporarily absent. A force of cavalry was immediately forwarded by General Peck from Suffolk, to aid the beleagured camp, at six o'clock on Monday evening; but the result of their enterprise has not reached us. General Foster, who, fortunately, was at Plymouth, where he expected an attack, sent the gunboat Terry and another, which, he reports, will be able to cut off the retreat of the enemy. It was feared that if relief did not arrive in time the besieged would be starved out; but no doubt the prompt reinforcements averted this necessity.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The greater portion of yesterday's session of the Senate was occupied in considering the bill to en-charage volunteering and re-enlistments in the

army. Much discussion took place, and a number of amendments were proposed, among which was one to give four dollars a month to each wife with one child whose husband shall be drafted, and one dollar a month for each additional child. The bill was laid over for further consideration. Very little other business of general interest was trans

The Assembly spent a considerable part of the day, in Committee of the Whole, over the Supply Several appropriations were proposed at acted upon. Among those accepted was one of three thousand dollars for the education and maintenance of volunteers' children by the New York Union Home School. The bills to give th members of our Common Council salaries of \$2,50 per year: to amend our city charter so as to allow the heads of departments to hold office for four years, and to incorporate the Hudson and Harler Rivers Canal Company, were ordered to a third reading. The Callicot investigation committee o the Assembly held a session, Mr. Callicot appear ing and expressing his readiness for the members to proceed with their examination; but, owing to the absence of some gentlemen whose presenc was desirable, the taking of testimony, at the reuest of the prosecution, was postponed till the ext meeting

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

The steamship Australasian, for Liverpool, did ot sail yesterday on account of the fog. She will

leave this forenoon if the weather permits. By the bark Hannah Crocker, Capt. Dunn, from t. Georges, which arrived at this port yesterda norning, we have dates to March 10. The Angl rebel steamer Merrimac, which arrived at Ber muda to run the blockade some five or six month ago, and shipped some of her cargo on by othe steamers, was taking out the balance to lighten so as to clean bottom, previous to making trial for Charleston or Wilmington.

We have files of the Jornal do Commercio and Corrieo Mercantil of Rio Janeiro to the 7th of Feb ruary, but they contain no news of moment. Pub difficulties with the British Minister, and full con fidence is expressed in the ability and firmness of the government to bring the matter to a peaceful termination. The Emperor has been spending his time visiting the fortifications, public schools and other a titutions of his fine empire.

The Wille, amendment, inserted by Congress in the constitution . the new State of West Virginia will be voted upon day by the people of that section of the Old Don The amend ment strikes out the seventh section of the eleventh article, and inserts in its stead the fol-

One of the big fifteen-inch guns cast at Pittsburg and destined for the fortifications of this city, arrived at Rochester, on its way hither, on the inst. These guns will throw a solid shot weighing over four hundred pounds.

Postmasters in Missouri have received military orders to prevent the circulation of a pamphlet entitled "A Voice from the Camp—The Fate of the Union, or the Destiny of Missouri and the

The Board of Supervisors held a special meeting yesterday forencon, for the purpose of adopting resolutions of condolence with the family of the deceased ex-Comptroller Haws, and expressive esteem for his memory. They were adopted and ordered to be engrossed and presented to his relatives. The public offices of the county were likewise ordered to be closed yesterday, as a further tribute of esteem for the deceased.

The Emigration Commissioners had not a quo rum present at their meeting yesterday. The number of emigrants arrived at this port last week was 529, which makes the total landed here since January, 8,058. The number arrived to the same date in 1862 was only 3,994. The balance of the commutation fund now is \$10.830 21.

Coroner Ranney was notified to hold an ante-Schmidt, now laying at the New York Hospital in a dangerous condition, from the effects of injuries No. 18 Lispenard street, on Tuesday evening. The nationt was stabbed in the back, and the wound i considered mortal.

David Henderson, a native of Virginia, aged eighty years, committed suicide on Tuesday m ferryboats. Deceased was an old attache of the Custom House, and was connected with the Audi-

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday before City Judge McCunn, James H. Sheppard was convicted of bigamy and sentenced to the State prison for two years. David H. Opdyke pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sentenced

to the State prison for two years.

The gold market was again very excited yesterday. It opened at 145, fell to 13914, railied to 14514, fell back to 141%, and closed that bid. Exchange fluctuated between 154 and 160, closing at 154 a 155. Stocks were generally lower, with a large business and a good dear of irregulari ty in the movement. Money was very easy; call loans 6 per cent.

The demand for all kinds of merchandise was checked yesterday by the rapid decline in gold. Prices of nearly all descriptions of domestic produce declined heavily, and buyers purchased very sparingly at the reduced figures iddling cottons were quoted down to 65c. a 70c., and quite unsettled at the close. There were no moveme importance in groceries, beyond the awards of govern ment contracts. Oils, metals, hides and leather were very dull. The freight market was much depressed, with triffing engagements reported.

The large auction sale of thirty thousand tons anthr

cite coal came off yesterday, at the Merchauts' Exchange, corner of William street and Exchange place, under the direction of Mr. Roberts, President of the Pelaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. The sale drew a large number of spirited bidders, and the prices obtained were considered quite satisfactory.

HONDURAS COTTON .- Our correspondent a Belize has sent us some very fine specimens of Honduras cotton, which were brought in from the bush, where it grows wild on a small tree. He informs us that the attention of the people of Honduras is being directed to the produc tion of this staple, and that large quantities of cotton seed are being imported. The samples sent us are of very excellent quality, and longer and finer than any others that we have seen of foreign production. It grows wild on many of the islands and on the mainland of British Honduras. Whether, when artificially cultivated it will be susceptible of such improvement a to compete with Southern cotton, remains ye tested. The specimens sent to us certainly give ground for belief that such may be

THE FALL IN GOLD.—The premium upon gold has fallen heavily in Wall street. 145% was the last quotation on Tuesday. Yesterday it sold as low as 140 and 1391/4. and a further de cline is expected. This fall has created a per fect stampede in the markets, especially among produce and dry goods dealers. It is mated that some of our cotton goods mer chasts had over a million of dollars knocked off their prospective profits yesterday. These heavy dealers may suffer; but the masses will be benefited; for prices go down with gold and exchange. Now is the time to resume specie payments, Mr. Chase, Sirike while the iron is

The Good News from the Mississippi-The Spiendid Prespect Before Us.

The cheering news from the Missles ppl, which we have the pleasure to submit to our readers this morning, opens a splendid prospect before us. Admiral Porter, by a convenient bayou, has succeeded in running five gunboats into the lower Yazoo, and into the very position desired above Haines' Bluff. Thus he is enabled to move up the river to the support of the descending expedition at Fort Pemberton, to reduce the rebels there to a speedy capitula. tion or evacuation, and to bring down the com bined land and naval forces of our two expeditions to the flank and rear of Vicksburg, preparatory to a general assault or complete investment of the place. We therefore confidently expect very soon to receive the news that the rebels, to save their army at each place, have abandoned Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and that the whole line of the Mississippi is cleared of rebel obstructions.

It appears that the rebel report that only one of the vessels of Admiral Farragut's squadron had run the gauntlet of the enfliading batteries at Port Hudson was a deception. The latest reports state that all of his vessels are now above Port Hudson. Two of them have reached the mouth of the canal opposite Vicksburg, while the remainder are stationed at Red river, doubtless to look after the ram Queen of the West and other rebel craft.

While it is evident that we are near a general collapse of the rebellion in the Southwest, with the capture or evacuation of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, the general reports of the day, including those from rebel sources, and all the signs of the times, indicate the speedy expulsion of Jeff. Davis from Virginia. The scarcity of subsistence of itself is powerfully operating to the abandonment by the rebel armies o their exhausted Northern frontier lines. dare say that the principal object of Longstreet's advance into Kentucky, from East Tenno see, is to secure subsistence for his troops, and some needful supplies for the army of Jo. Johnston in front of General Rosecrans; but in this foraging foray we predict that Longstreet will be far less successful than Bragg.

The skies are brightening. The rebellion evidently upon the point of exhaustion and dissolution. When one gold dollar in Richmond commands six dollars and a half in Confederate scrip, we may reasonably assume that the rotten paper fabric upon which the rebellion stands is falling to pieces. The time has come, and President Lincoln has now the opportunity, the means and the power, to bring this war to a speedy conclusion. Let him exert his authority, and push on the war with an overwhelm ing pressure, and he will soon achieve a glorious, comprehensive and lasting peace. In view of the hour of our great deliverance, who can attempt to portray the glory and grandeur of the future destiny of the United States of America, fully reunited and all powerful for peace or war?

THE LOYALTY OF THE ARMY IMPOGNED BY THE RADICAL JOURNALS .- The abolition papers are making a tremendous noise about the ne cessity of making the army loyal; and the plan is already in operation. Nothing can be more absurd; for if the troops are not loyal where will you find lovalty?

The talk about the disloyalty of the troops is sheer humbug, got up by the abolition journals. and is equally damaging with the statements they have been lately making about deserters. A short time ago a special corres the Tribune, writing from the West, stated that it was on official record that thirty-three per cent of the Union army before Vicksburg had deserted, and during the present week it is stated, in the same paper, that the number of deserters from the different Union armies amounts to the enormous figure of 130,000. These statements about desertion and dislovalty, if true, ought not to have been made, and never would have been made by a truly loyal journalist. They ought not to be permitted to go forth by the War Department, because they furnish aid and comfort to the enemy, and are calculated to spread disaffection all over the land. But they are not true, and there is therefore a greater reason for putting a stop to them. Whatever few desertions have occurred, and whatever dissatisfaction may be found among the troops faithful to the cause in which they enlisted, have been produced, not from any change of sentiment about the war, nor from any disloyalty to the Union, but from the fact of not receiving their stipulated pay, and from their supply of food being deficient in quantity or bad in quality. Let these things be everywhere remedied, as General Hooker is doing, and there will be little desertion and but few murmurs. No number of clap-trap resolutions can cure such evils. The north wind will not fill a hungry stomach, which has a peculiar loathing for the rhodomontade of abolition editors securely ensconced behind their desks, and for the radical demagogues in the pulpit and on the platform, who keep at a safe distance from the leaden and iron bail of

the enemy.

The idea of such men calling in question the loyalty of our brave troops, who have pledged their lives to prove it, is not only an insult to them, but an outrage upon the understanding of an intelligent people. The soldiers are the most loyal portion of the whole community. It was their loyalty that brought them to the field. while the radicals who now defame them re-mained at home, either brawling at the rebels, hundreds of miles away, or getting offices for themselves and their friends, or fattening upon government contracts. How well might our brave army retort upon their poltroon slan derers, and ask Greeley, for example, "Where are now your three times three hundred thou lition recruits which you promise would march southward to the air of Brown' as soon as the President issued his emancipation proclamation?" or ask Governor promised would darken the roads of Massachusetts and fill the air with clouds of dust so soon as Abraham Lincoln struck up the tune of free dom and put arms into the hands of the

blacks" The troops are in for the war with all their hearts, and they intend to crush the rebeltion. What they volunteered to do they mean to accomplish.

DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH .- Ad vices received from all parts of the seceded States go to prove how greatly the people suffer for provisions and food of every description. Prices have attained a height which place almost all the necessities of life out of reach o the poorer and even the middling classes, the wealthy being themselves deprived of all luxuries. The authorities at the South are making every effort to induce the people to grow corn and wheat in place of cotton, and have began seizing upon provisions wherever they find them for the purpose of feeding their armies. This, however, but precipitates the moment when, unable to bear such suffering any longer, the misguided people of the so-called Con federate States will throw off the yoke of the ambitious and traitorous men who rule their destinies. The want of food will shortly compe them to evacuate many of their strongho fact which is already deeply impressed upon the minds of a large portion of the public in the

The Governor of Georgia has issued a procis ation to the people in his State, which, as an illustration of what we have stated above, we append. This document we extract from the avannah Republican of the 16th of March:-

any:—
I am satisfied that developments have clearly shown the necessity for further legislation at an early day to secure the use of all our productive labor this year in the cultivation of our lands in grain and other articles necessary to sustain life, and not in cotton, tobacco or like productions, and to prevent the destruction of food by dis

tilistice.

As the public exigencies do therefore, in my opinio require that the General Assembly convene at an earliday than fixed for your meeting when you last adjourne I issue this, my proclamation, requiring you and each you to assomble in your respective halis in the Capitol, this city, on Wednesday, the 25th day of this press

you to assemble in your respective mans in this present this city, on Wednesday, the 25th day of this present month, at ten o'clock A. M.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at the Capitol, in the city of Milledgeville, this 11th day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and of March, in the year of our Lord o'ghteen hundred and JONEPH E. BROWN.

of March, in the Pear State

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

Joseph E. BROWN.

N. C. BENNET, Secretary of State.

We must inevitably, and that at an early date, reduce the suffering South to a recognition of their allegiance to the government of the United States, if our navy will but redouble in vigilance and keep out all blockade runners from Europe, which furnish supplies to the rebels, enabling them thus to defer their subjection. A great victory won by our land forces would, we feel assured, break down the rebellion as if by magic. The people of the South are undergoing sufferings and privations which must end. They are no longer upheld by the hope of a European recognition. The complications caused by the spread of the Polish insurrection have destroyed all chance of any action on the part of the great nations of Surope in our affairs, and hence t's people of the South will feel how hopeless their condition has become. We feel assured that an increase of our blockading force and the gain of a decisive battle will crush the rebellion.

A CANDIDATE FOR FORT LAFAYETTE.-Fernando Wood seems desirous of being locked up. See his speech at Mozart Hall on Tuesday evening.

Donizetti's charming opera "Linda" was rendered last temy of Music with great success. Mana ight at the Academy of Music with great success. Mana-er Maretzek, with a laudable intention of providing for all tastes, and with a view of giving proof of the versa tility of his artists, produced the "Linda." We have had Verdi's grand and passionate music admirably rendered by the Maretzek troupe. Bellini's chef d'œuere, "Norma," we have had sung by them as never before in New York while Donizetti's peculiarly sweet and melodious compo-sitions are rendered by this troupe with as great success as any most devoted admirer of Donizetti could desire We have not the space to give any details of last night's

performance, which was beyond all doubt a success.

Madame Medori as Linda, must have surprised those who were still under the impression of her grand per-formance as Norma. She gave a convining proof of her versatility, singing and soting the role of the village maidon in the most admirable manner. In the mad some she was really most impressive. We lack for terms to express our admirablen of this artists's capabi-lities as an actress, which, added to her fine and ex-tremely powerful volce, reader her performances emi-neutly attractive. who were still under the impression of her grand per

was quite successful. He has a most pleasing voice, one which will gain upon the public as it is heard more. His romanza in the second act was encored amid great applause. It may fairly be said that Signor Minetti's debut was a decided success.

Mile. Sutzer made a pleaging Pierotto. She sang and acted the role effectively.

Bellini, as Antonio, the unhappy parent of Linda, sang and acted with his usual success. This artist has obtained a firm hold upon the public, who greet his efforts with continued applianse.

Of Signor Blachi we can but say that his "Prefetto" was as powerful and pleasing a rendition as we had expected from this favorite artist.

To-night the "Ballo" will be given at the Brocklyn Academy of Music, with a powerful cast. On Friday "Norma" will be reproduced at our Academy, Medor's immense success as the Priesters hast Monday evening having caused a universal demand for a repetition of the opera.

Relief for Irish Distress. The geutlemen having charge of the arrangements for the grand ball, to come off at the Academy of Music on the 14th of April, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the relief of the Irish people, who are now suffering a much from starvation and other privations, met las men from starvation and other privations, met last inght at the Astor House, when there was a large attendance of the representative Irishmen of this and the surrounding cities, all of whom, without exception, manifested the greatest desire to aid, to the best of their ability, in the good work so invorably and unanimously initiated. The chairman, Mr. P. J. Moehan, read a very longthy list of gentlemen who had consented to act on the General Committee. Among the principal are:—Mayor Opdyke: Mayor Kalhfeisch, of Brocklyn, Mayor Romer, of Jersey City. Hen Judges Brady, Daily, Clerke, White and Hilton: Charles O'Conor, Robert Ermet, Thomas Addis Framet, James T. Brady and over one hundred other distilliguished men. A discussion arose as to the propriety of asking the permission of the ladies who had shown a disposition to aid in the enterprise to allow their names to be published as patroneeses of the ball. Capitain Lyona made a motion to this effect, which was unanimously adopted, and a committee was appointed to wait on the ladies and ask their consent. A committee was appointed to range the sale of tickets, five hundred of which were bought on the spot at five dollars each, thus making the handsome sum of \$2,500 to commence with. night at the Aster House, when there was a large attend

the Irish American office.

Percennal Entelligence.

The following were among the arrivals at our principa hotels yesterday.—Baron Steecki, the Russian Minister, at the Carendon. Gen. J. Braston, of California, at the Metropolitan. Gov. Berry and staff, of New Hampshire; Hon. A. L. Hobson, of Portland: Col. S. B. Jewett, of Rochester, and Byron Sprayue, of Providence, R. L. at the Aston. Hon. John B. Gark, of New Hampshire; Hon. E. F. Johnson, of Connecticut; Judge Paige of Schenectady; Colonel Bange, of the United States Army; Lieut. Col. Parsons and Major Allen, of Falmouth, and L. Pruyn and James Kidd, of Albaby, at the 8t. Nicholas Hotel.

The venerable Scatter, Critical.

The Sational Pinamees.

Psuanurua, March 25, 1965.

A million and a quarter of legal fenders were converted day into 5-20%. It is believed that \$2,000,000 per day

Anticipated Freshet in the Hudee Almar, March 18, 1 A warm rain has been falling since has evous, rater is rising six inches per hour, and is now o've locks. The ice is still strong enough for teams. A

Opening of the State Canals,

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WARRINGTON , March 25, 1868

THE DECLIME IN THE PRICE OF GOLD.

The rapid decline in gold is regarded here as a verification of the prediction made in this correspondence immediately after the publication of the new finance laws. It is a vindication of the asgacity of the Socretary of the Treasury in his finance, account. Treasury in his financial scheme. There are some who argue that gold will necessarily rise again, even beyond the highest point to which is — hitherto attained, unless some arrangement can be made by which cotton may be shipped to meet maturing bills abroad. But the more prevalent opinion is that gold will now remain at a retable premium justified by existing circumstances, and action of premium justified by existing circumstances, and that the prohibitory laws recently passed will check speculation in it, while the assurance that the government will be amply able to meet promptly all its obligations will remove any apprehensions that may have been entertained as to the security of government bonds or

SUFFCHOY. From information received it is evident that the rebels are industriously feeling the outer lines of the Army of the Potomac. Their movements indicate their apprehen-sion of an attack upon their army, or a feint to cover its

retreat from its present position.

Although little mention has been made of the balloon corps in connection with the Army of the Potomac, Professor Lowe is still constantly and actively employed in making ascenarious and reconnectsances of the enemy's forces and positions. By a recent arrangement he is able to tow his balloons along at a high altitude, so as to re noitre the enemy's position for miles. Recently the ble information was obtained. Professor Lowe is now in this city, under examination before the Committee on the Conduct of the War in regard to his operations during the

peninsular campaign.
PROBABLE ABANDONMENT OF RICHMOND BY THE

Private advices by way of Baltimore confirm the information that the rebels are preparing to abandon Rich mond—at least, that they are moving their public work shops and machinery to some point further into the inte CHATTANOOGA THE LAST GRAND RALLYING POINT

It is stated by prominent secessionists, who are usually well posted in such matters, that the rebel leaders are preparing to concentrate their whole available force in the vicinity of Chattanooga, there to make the last grand effort of the rebellion.

THE RECENT FIGHT AT PORT HUDSON. The information by way of Cairo' in reference to the Hartford, is received here with much doubt as to its coranything like a victory their papers would have been ablaze with the report of it. Their almost unbroken siisnos upon the subject is regarded as a favorable indica-tion for the Union forces. PRIVATE SCIDIERS REWARDED FOR MERITORIOUS

About eleven months ago eighteen privates belong to Ohio regiments were detailed by the late Gen Mitchel for special duty, and accordingly penetricongla for the destruction of railroads and otherwise damage the enemy; but the rebels captured them, hung seven and confined the remainder in dungeons, treating them as felons. On Monday six of the number arrived thom as felons. On Monday six of the number arrived in Washington, having been sent to Fortress Monroe under flag of truce. The others, it is supposed, scapedfrom prison. To day, by request, the returned soldiers had an interesting interview with Judge Advocate General Bolt, and also with the Secretary of War, in the presence of a number of army officers. The Secretary presented each of them a medal such as was authorized by the late Congress for meritorious conduct, those being the first bestowals of that charactor. He in addition gave to each \$100, ordered the payment of their arrearages and a sum red the payment of their arrearages and a sum quivalent to that taken from them by the rebels. He has requested Governor Tod to appoint these men lieu-conants in the volunteer service. In the event of his not toing this they will be breveted dicutenants in the

THE PRESIDENT AT THE THEATRE.

Mr. Lincoln found relaxation from the cares of State to-night by a visit to Grover's theatre, to witness the play of "Hamlet." It is rarely that the President appears

in places of public amusement.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION. A Southern gentleman called upon the President to-day to ask the recall of the emancipation proclamation. The

request was declined.

THE KENTUCKY CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION. Mr. Guthrie has stated here that the members of Con grees to be elected from Kentucky will be und Union men, but not one of them an aboliticist.

DEATH OF MR. H. A. BURR. H. A. Burr, Topographer of the Post Office Department, died to-day. His services have been particularly valu-able of late in furnishing maps to our generals.

JUDGE PETTIGREW'S POSITION. pposed the rebe illon down to a late day, it may be stated the rebels after the issue of the President's proclar A NEW DESCRIPTION OF ORDNANCE

tract to furnish two guns to the Navy Department, which shall be made of a composition of metal of his own inves-tion. It has borne an explosive force of \$0,000 pounds to the square inch.
REPORT OF THE COMMITTER ON THE CONDUCT OF THE

The Committee on the Conduct of the War have con-

ciuded to prepare a report, to accompany the publication of the testimony, immediately upon the return of Senator Wade to Washington. The evidence will not be ready for the printer for ten days.

W. J. Keeler, Esq., of New York, has been appointed Constructing Engineer of the Navy Yard here.

Mr. Sanger has been transferred to the Navy Depart-

OUR INDIAN VISITORS. The Indian chiefs of the roaming tribes about New Mexi-co and Pike's Peak had an interview to-day with Secretary Ugher. He described to tilem the extent of power of this country, and said that the government was desirous of living in terms of peace with the red men. The chiefs replied, in substance, that their hunting grounds, game and gold had been taken away from them by the whites, and they wanted presents to compensate for the damages. One chief expressed surprise that the Great Father was not present. He would only say now that he wanted to return to the tribes in carriages drawn by horses, in order to show that he had been to see a great chief. He might shine like a looking glass.

CAPTURE OF PRIZES.

The Navy Department has advices of the capture of the schooner Charm, at the mouth of Indian Biver Inlet, on

schooner Charm, at the mouth of Indian Biver Inlet, on the 23d ult., by a boat expedition from the United States steamer Sagamore. She was bound for Nassau, N. P., with a load of cotton.

Also of the capture of the Spanish sloop Relampage, at Charlotte Harbor, Florida, on the 3d inst., by the United States schooner James S. Chambers. Her cargo consisted of coffue, liquors, shoes, &c. She was sent to Key West for adjudication. On the succeeding day the Chambers chand ashore the sloop ida, near the same locality. Her cargo, consisting principally of iquors, was partly saved. A robel flag was found on board. Not being able to get her off, she was burned. her off, she was burned.

All persons appointed additional paymenters of the army are required, before being commissioned, to undergo an examination as to their physical, mental and moral fitness. The applintment of those reported against will be cancelled. Additional paymasters who have been commissioned are also required to appear before the Board of Examiners, and all who are unfit will be mustered out of the service.

VENUE OFFICERS AND THE FRANCING PRIVILINGS Newspaper paragraphs in relation to franking commu-nications of collectors and assessors, under the In-ternal Revenue law, have occasioned much confusion. Hence the Post Office Department cautions postmasters to disregard such unauthorized publications, and to govern themselves by the written instructions of the Postmaster General, which must be exhibited to them

THE CLAIMS AGAINST COSTA RICA.

The claims against Costa Rica comprised about forty cases. Of these eighteen or twenty were, in the absence of the parties interested, managed by an attorney selected by the government, and the remainder by Reverdy Johnson, Cushing, and other eminent counsel, J. M. Carllie was attorney for Costa Rica and the Italian Minister acted as umpire. The aggregate claims were \$2,500,000; but the result of the commission is only \$25,000, or one per consum on that amount.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

The Breedway Railroad—An Arrest by the Federal Government in Oneida County—The Moral Effect of Governor Seymour's Election Shown in the Breat ment of the Prisoners, &c., &c.

ALBANY, March 24—11 P. M.

The Senate Chamber has been the centre of attraction to night, the Broadway Railroad bill being the special order. Crowds gathered to see the developments, anticipating a spicy time. Nor were they entirely disappoint of the special control of the s cipating a spiny time. Nor were they entirely disap-pointed. An amoudment was offered to the first section to strike out the provision permitting them to lay a track in Fifth avenue. The friends of the bill voted that down he next amendment was to incorporate the names proposed, and empower them as a corporation to construct and operate a railroad. This motion, after a short debate, we dopted, showing very clearly that this Senate and that f 1860 are altogether different bodies. Motions were made to insert this provision in the bills of 1860, but unfor the log-rolling close corporations and mutual beneat combination of that Senate they were voted down by a two thirds vote. The time for the omnibus lines to give otice was extended to sixty days. Several other amend ments, making the bill more stringent, were also adopted and on the other hand several amendments were voted

Mr. Pruyn finally offered a substitute; for the Governo

Senat r Smith raised a point that the bill allowed the construction of several reads not mentioned. On this continuous was made for the committee to rise and report The bill was made the special order for Thursday

Proofing.

The contrast between the way the Senate is considering this bill, when compared to that of the Senate of 1800, where the Ring weet it blind against all amendments and said nothing, but you'd according to the dio tates of the Ringmaster, must have been graifying to all honest men who have witnessed the two sceness. The indications to night are that there are Senators enough around the circle that will not permit the bill to pake without a tuil and careful scrutiny of every provision.

without a full and careful scrutiny of every provision.

The debate was quite apicy, with no small amount of shareheating and cross king.

The quiet yet firm course of Governor Seymour since the guber-natorial mantle was placed on his shoulders has had good offect, not only on his own party, but upon the other side. There has been no flourish of trumpets on his part, no declaration of what will be done and what will not be done, but a careful reticence throughout. Those who have had occasion to converse with the Governor upon notitical matters must have discovered a great desire on his part to ascertain the tenor of public opinion in the forsility where the porson came from, it mattered not whether the person that he was conversing with was a republican or on the other side. From these facts I doubt if there is another line person came the swell posted in the real receining of the people in every county of the state

additional Facts in Regard to the Arrest of Citizens of Oneida County-The Prompt Action of a Democratic United States Commissioner-The Real Feeling Made by the Federal Government Manifested-A Hint to the Cabinet at Washington-The Supply Bill in the House and Enlistments in the Se-

mate, &c., &c. ALBANY, March 25, 1862 county of Oneida has taken every one by surprise here At the same time all sides, and mon of all poli At the same time at sides, and mon or all political shades, rejoice over the change of mode and the manner in which the arrest has been conducted. From the additional de-tails that I have received in this case, it appears that officials were sent from Washington with orders to arrest the onlire party supposed to be implicated to arrest the entire party supposed to be implicated and take them forthwith to Washington. These officials, on their way to execute this order, called upon Mr. Draper, Provost Marshal of New York city, who urged and prevailed upon the official or officials not to take them to Washington. On the other hand he advised the official to go before the United States Commissioner for Oneida county, Mr. Boyce, and obtain a warrant to arrest those implicated in a regular and legal form. The above named Commissioner is a democrat, a regular voter in that party,

and supported Governor Seymour at the last election.
This fact makes the sequel all the more important.
The advice of Mr. Draper was followed by the official, and supported Governor Seymour at the last election. This fact makes the sequel all the more important.

The advice of Mr. Draper was followed by the official, who applied to the above Commissioner, stating his facts and charges against certain men for aiding men to desert from the army. The Commissioner to that he parties were restented and taken before him for examination, witnesses were summoned, and a full hearing had, resulting in sufficient evidence to justify the Commissioner to hold one of the parties to ball to appear before the next court to answer to an indicament. No proof was obtained against the others, and they were discharged. The feeling in the neighborhood was quite belligerent over the idea, or runor, that these persons were to be arrested, but it all subsided the moment that it was seen that it was being done in a legal and constitutional way, and that they were to be allowed a hearing, thus showing that it is not against the arrest of those surpreted that they people complain and have raised such a cry, but the arbitrary and despotic way that the administration has conducted this business. This circumstance must satisfy every observer of events that had the arrests that have been made since the commoncement of the rebellion, been made in the same way, there would have been no how! against the administration, nor would Congress have been compelled to pass an unconstitutional law to indemnify those officials who have ordered and made those arrests.

It is to be hoped that the federal administration will learn a lesson from this circumstance, and adopt the mode recommended by Mr. Draper iff this case in all arrests made hereafter of civilians outside the departments where our armice have control. This is usquestionably, and, in fact, is considered here to be, one of the moral results of the bendits of the revolution at the blection of Governor Seymour last fall, and the quiet but defertined course that he has prused and maintained on this question. His friends are very much eated over the life

nervices rendered by Mr. Cushman during it time.

The Senate had under consideration the Bou-ment bill all the morning. They have been repealed, Gring and unfating its features and pounting given, showing the fickleness of a li-